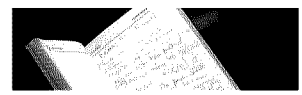
FIFA'S FUTURE IT'S MURKY WITH MANY QUESTIONS

PAGE 9 | SPORTS

HEMINGWAY THE WRITER WAS A REAL PACK RAT



PAGE 11 | CULTURE

VANESSA FRIEDMAN ARMANI AND MISSONI, IN THE MOON'S SHADOW

PAGE 13 | FASHION MILAN

International New York Times

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2015

VW scandal reveals limits of E.U. clout and control

BRUSSELS

Carmakers long sought to thwart or water down regulations for industry

BY ANDREW HIGGINS

European legislators got a jolt this month in their long-running effort to update auto-emissions standards when a German member of the European Parliament suddenly proposed exempting a whole class of vehicles.

"This was a huge loophole and everyone was asking, 'Where does this idea come from?'" recalled Bas Eickhout, a Dutch Green Party member who sits on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

It did not take long to figure out the origin of the contentious proposal: Volkswagen Group. What had seemed a proposal by a legislator was in reality the work of the German carmaker.

The episode was just one particularly brazen example of how German and other car manufacturers have sought for years to thwart or water down regulation of their industry. And it helps explain one of the biggest mysteries left by the discovery that Volkswagen had installed software in at least 11 million diesel vehicles to ensure they provided false information about emissions: why Europe, which has far more diesel cars than the United States, failed to uncover and halt a evasion that had been common knowledge for years among industry experts, environmentalists and officials at the European Commission.

"The answer is very simple: The car industry has been too powerful," said Karl-Heinz Florenz, a German member of the European Parliament who sits on the environment committee.

That emissions tests can be easily manipulated and often produce results that wildly underestimate the real level of pollution produced during normal driving has been well known for nearly two decades.

CARMAKERS, PAGE 16

LUXURY CARS IN EMISSIONS SCANDAL
Volkswagen said that 2.1 million Audi cars, a major profit center, have software that could fool emissions tests. *PAGE 14*

LAETITIA VANCON FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Hasani Kleart, a 20-year-old student from Albania, at the Arrival and Repatriation Facility in Bamberg, Germany. He was told this month that his asylum application had been denied.

For many, Germany's doors stay closed

BAMBERG, GERMANY

Fleeing poverty, not war, asylum seekers often find only a ticket back home

BY KATRIN BENNHOLD

When Hasani Kleart and 173 others were bused in from asylum homes across Bavaria, the first of about 1,500 migrants to move into newly converted army barracks, they had been full of excitement: Freshly painted apartments, sprawling lawns, a state-of-the-art playground, even a basketball court.

Few paid attention to the sign written in German at the entrance: Arrival and Repatriation Facility.

"Are they building a school for our children?" 22-year-old Mirela, who would only give her first name, from Kosovo asked hopefully as she explored the grounds with her husband, a builder, and her daughter.

But by lunchtime on their second day there, the news had spread. Mr. Kleart, a 20-year-old student from Albania, had been denied asylum that morning, just two hours after pleading his case. Soon he would be on a plane home.

Mr. Kleart's application was the first to be processed, and the speedy conclusion — cutting a process to a few hours from what had been taking months — sent a clear signal to those who did not yet understand why they had been brought to the medieval town of Bamberg: Here, in a former United States military base in northern Bavaria, hope ends for those who came to Germany not to save their lives, but for a better life.

"This is where we group asylum seekers with near-zero chances of success," said Jakob Daubner, who manages the center, the second of its kind to open in Bavaria, Germany's largest state, this month.

Even as Germany is assembling an efficient infrastructure to welcome hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing conflict, it has begun installing an equally efficient system for sending home people who have come from poor but safe countries to seek jobs. About 10,000 were repatriated between January and July, more than all of last year, and the pace is quickening.

As Chancellor Angela Merkel put it this month, "Those who do not come because of political persecution or war but for economic reasons will not be able to stay."

There are many. More than half a million migrants have arrived in Germany so far this year, and 42 percent of the

GERMANY, PAGE 3

At the U.N., Obama and Putin trade criticisms

UNITED NATIONS

Sharp words over Syria and Ukraine dominate a gathering of leaders

BY GARDINER HARRIS AND SOMINI SENGUPTA

The leaders of the United States and Russia traded blunt criticisms at the United Nations on Monday, essentially blaming each other for the catastrophic war in Syria and the refugee crisis it helped to spawn.

The speeches of President Obama, followed more than an hour later by President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia, dominated the opening of the annual General Assembly of world leaders.

Mr. Obama made a forceful defense of diplomacy but also castigated Russia by name multiple times in his speech for its defense of the Syrian government, its takeover of Crimea and its actions supporting Ukrainian rebels.

"Dangerous currents risk pulling us back into a darker, more disordered world," Mr. Obama said.

Those currents include major powers that want to ignore international rules and impose order through force of military power, he said.

"In accordance with this logic, we should support tyrants like Bashar al-Assad who drops barrel bombs to massacre innocent civilians because the alternative is surely worse," he said in comments that seemed to be aimed directly at Mr. Putin.

In what amounted to a basic rebuttal of Mr. Obama, the Russian leader extolled the Syrian leader, saying that he represented stability and that his forces needed support to fight the Islamic State extremists now threatening the region — even though Mr. Assad's forces are for the most part fighting rebels groups dedicated to his ouster, not the Islamic State militants.

"We think it's an enormous mistake to refuse to cooperate with the Syrian government and its armed forces who are valiantly fighting terrorism face to face," Mr. Putin said.

But Mr. Putin, in what appeared to be a political maneuver to take on Mr. Obama, also spoke of creating "a genuinely broad international coalition" to fight the Islamic State, including a Security Council resolution to "coordinate" military action. How the United States and its allies would respond to such an idea is unclear.

UNITED NATIONS, PAGE 4

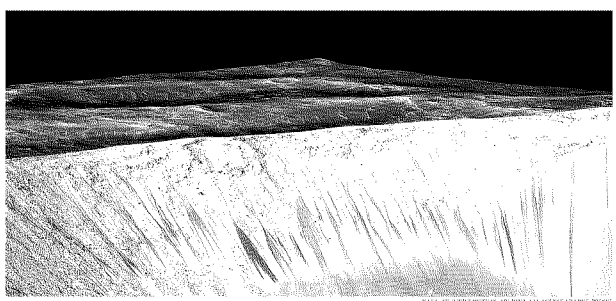
SPENCER PLATT/GETTY IMAGES; ADEM ALTAN/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

President Obama made a defense of diplomacy while criticizing Russia repeatedly.

SETH WENIG/ASSOCIATED PRESS

President Putin said it was an "enormous mistake" not to work with Syria's leader.

RUSSIA'S SURPRISING ACCORD ON ISIS
Moscow has agreed to share intelligence about Islamic State militants with Iraq, Syria and Iran. *PAGE 4*



NASA/JPL/JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY APPLIED PHYSICS LAB/ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

Scientists said dark streaks descending the slopes of craters, canyons and mountains on Mars contained hydrated salts, indicating water.

Recent signs of water are found on Mars

BY KENNETH CHANG

Despite its reputation as a forebodingly dusty, desolate and lifeless place, Mars seems to be a little bit wet even today.

Scientists reported on Monday definitive signs of liquid water on the surface of present-day Mars, a finding that will fuel speculation that life, if it ever arose there, could persist to now.

"This, I think, gives a focus of where we should look more closely," said Alfred S. McEwen, a professor of planetary geology at the University of Arizona and the principal investigator of images from a high-resolution camera on NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter.

In a paper published in the journal Nature Geoscience, Dr. McEwen and other scientists identified waterlogged molecules — salts of a type known as perchlorates — in readings from orbit.

"That's a direct detection of water in the form of hydration of salts," Dr. McEwen said. "There pretty much has to have been liquid water recently present to produce the hydrated salt."

By "recently," Dr. McEwen said he meant "days, something of that order."

Though young Mars was inundated by rivers, lakes and maybe even an ocean a few billion years ago, the modern moisture is modest. Scientists have long known that large amounts of water remain — but frozen solid in the polar ice

MARS, PAGE 8

Paris moves to depose keepers of a public throne

PARIS

'Dames pipi' now face extinction as city's toilets get a posh makeover

BY ALISSA J. RUBIN

"Dames pipi," as the ladies who clean public toilets here are known, have been a fixture of Parisian neighborhoods, alongside the proprietors of corner cafes, since the days when many buildings lacked indoor plumbing.

Such was their prominence that, as the French essayist Claude Lussac notes, one dame pipi became the subject of a brief character sketch in Marcel Proust's sprawling novel "Remembrance of Things Past." Mr. Lussac recalled Proust's character as comporting herself in her toilet like "a marquise in her salon, opening the little stalls and speaking with the customers, who shared confidences with her."

But as the number of "chalets de nécessité," as the public toilets were quaintly called, have dwindled, so, too, has the presence of the ladies, who now teeter on the verge of extinction.

Today, the dames pipi number barely a dozen, mostly older women who are first-generation immigrants from places like Guinea, Togo and Vietnam. And, unless they win a lawsuit to give them back their jobs, they will be a casualty of the city's new effort to turn the remaining public bathrooms into moneymaking ventures.

"This is the end of the story, the end of an era," said Mr. Lussac, who has done extensive research and written on the history of public bathrooms.

This summer, the city government contracted with the French subsidiary of an upscale toilet company based in the Netherlands with the catchy name 2theloo. The latter operates spiffy, clean pay toilets at a number of places around Europe including Covent Garden in London. Its French subsidiary, named Sarivo, goes one step further and purports to offer "luxury toilets" that also sell items like toilet paper printed with images of the Eiffel Tower.

The ladies who once tended the free public toilets have not been given jobs in the revamped lavatories, but they argue that cleaning toilets is the same job whether done in fancy new surroundings or older, more decrepit ones. A decision by the French labor courts is expected on Tuesday.

"The work was hard, but it was my job" said Pham Tai Doa, 65, who has worked as a dame pipi for 15 of the 25 years since she arrived in France from Vietnam. "I don't want to have to ask for public handouts."

With her comrades, Ms. Doa now

PARIS, PAGE 3

CURRENCIES NEW YORK, MONDAY 12:30PM

			PREVIOUS
▲ Euro	€1=	$1.1230	$1.1190
▲ Pound	£1=	$1.5200	$1.5180
▲ Yen	$1=	¥119.830	¥120.550
▲ S. Franc	$1=	SF0.9730	SF0.9780

Full currency rates Page 17

STOCK INDEXES MONDAY

▼ The Dow 12:30pm	16,104.64	−1.29%
▼ FTSE 100 close	5,958.86	−2.46%
▼ Nikkei 225 close	17,645.11	−1.32%

OIL NEW YORK, MONDAY 12:30PM

▼ Light sweet crude	$44.65	−$0.70

FOR SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION, CALL:
00800 44 48 78 27
or e-mail us at inytsubs@nytimes.com

NEWSSTAND PRICES
France € 3.20
Andorra € 3.90 Morocco MAD 30
Antilles € 3.80 Senegal CFA 2,500
Cameroon CFA 2,500 Tunisia Din 4,500
Gabon CFA 2,500 Reunion € 3.50
Ivory Coast CFA 2,500

IN THIS ISSUE

No. 41,225
Books 12
Business 14
Crossword 10
Culture 11
Opinion 6
Sports 9

INSIDE TODAY'S PAPER

Climate pledges fall short of goal
The pledges that countries are making to battle global warming would still allow the world to heat up by more than 6 degrees Fahrenheit, a new analysis shows. WORLD NEWS, 8

Pope showed deft touch in U.S.
Francis wowed Washington and New York, and left behind a Philadelphia transformed into a "Francisville" of pilgrims. WORLD NEWS, 5

Clear win eludes Catalan separatists
Parties pushing for Catalonia to secede from Spain won almost 48 percent of the vote in a parliamentary election held on Sunday, but the results fell short of the decisive victory that secessionist forces had hoped for. WORLD NEWS, 3

Roger Cohen
The Volkswagen scandal serves as a reminder that German leadership in Europe will fail if Berlin continues to indulge in finger-wagging at Greece and other nations. OPINION, 7

ONLINE AT INYT.COM

Cancer treatment during pregnancy
Tests on children go against the prevailing wisdom of counseling women to deliver preterm or even terminate pregnancy before chemotherapy. **nytimes.com/health**

Feminists conflicted over Fiorina
There is gratification watching Carly Fiorina forcefully take on Donald J. Trump, but feminists are horrified by her policy positions. **nytimes.com/politics**

Strong start for new iPhones
More than 13 million iPhone 6s and 6s Plus devices flew off the shelves in their first weekend, topping the 10 million iPhone 6 and 6 Plus phones sold in their first weekend last year. **nytimes.com/technology**

A season bound in spiral
Tyler Kepner writes about his daily ritual of recording pitching stats in a book, which keeps him abreast of the season's rhythms. Also, he just likes doing it. **nytimes.com/baseball**

Printed and distributed by PressReader
PressReader.com + 604 278 4604
Copyright and protected by applicable law
press reader